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JAN 23 1924

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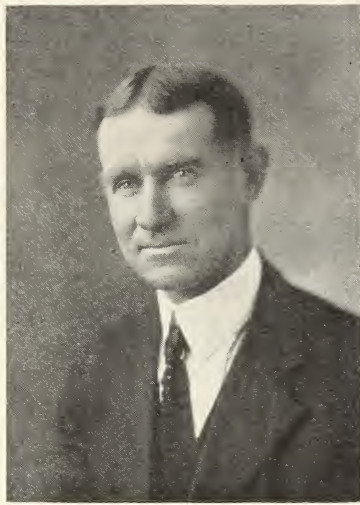
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JAN 28 1924

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**E. G. LEWIS
SEED COMPANY
MEDI A ILLINOIS**

**PURE BRED
SEED CORN**



The Changes of To-day

Many of us and our fathers look back and say what we "used to do;" How we did this and that. But conditions are continually changing, and your attitude has a great deal to do with the change. If we are fretting and worrying over what is past, we get nowhere. If we are horrified at what the future holds in store for us we get nowhere.

But what we need to do is to deal with to-day. Get a balance on our farming. Make the farm a home—make the farm a factory. Henry Ford says we can do our farm work in 27 days per year. We will have to be shown. We do not believe that it is possible with all lines of farming. The main point Henry Ford is making is that we waste a great deal of our energy in our farming. We cannot farm the same as we did one hundred years ago, or twenty-five years ago. If we are not making our farm a little better and a happier place to live, we are slipping.

If we are in debt on the farm, or in business, we admire the fellow who digs in and says he'll pay every cent. It's the quitter, the fellow that shows a yellow streak—the one that won't try. He never helps do anything. He never helped win a baseball game, build a church, school or home.

We believe that every community needs farmers who will diversify their farming to distribute labor throughout the year. Grow more protein feed on the farm to balance the corn ration. Grow a better garden, a little more grass in the front yard and less weeds—a few more flowers and shrubs and the life on the farm will lose what is considered drudgery.

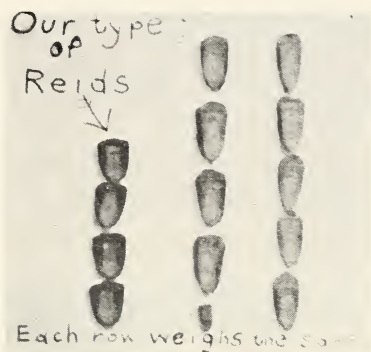


Conditions Have Changed

Here is a picture of Perry Heaps, who husked in our Reid's Yellow Dent. This load contains 5,680 pounds of corn and was husked by ten o'clock, his load in the afternoon weighed 5,640 pounds and was ready for unloading at four P. M. The two loads contained $158\frac{1}{3}$ bushels at $71\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per bushel moisture test over the scales.

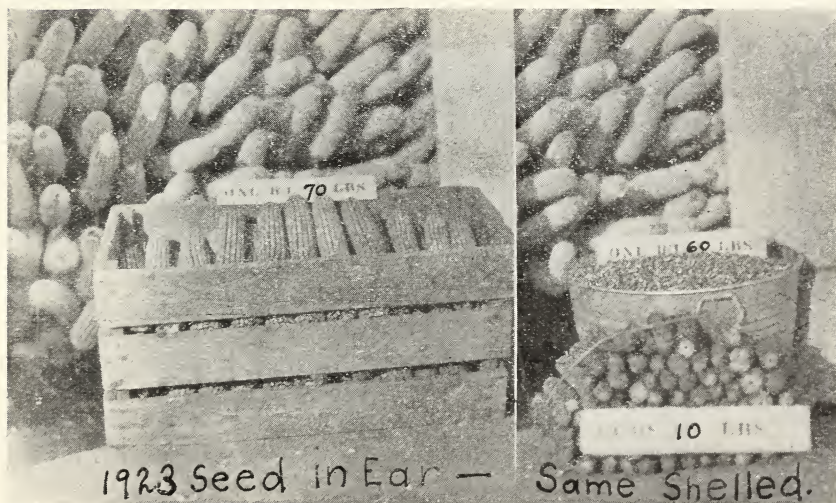
I used to help my father husk corn before and after school and on Saturdays. When we took off all the ribbons, and when we did get a load it was a nice one.

Then when my father was a boy back in Kentucky it took three men to husk corn. One on each side of the wagon, and another to pick up the down row. No bump board. No scoop board, excepting one running from the back end gate to the center of the wagon. There has been a big change in fifty years and we believe it will be just as great in the next fifty. We have not reached perfection in our farming.



To Get a Big Load of Corn--Begin With the Kernel

We are indebted to our County Advisor, Frank Bane, for the above samples of grains. Keep in mind that each of the three rows of kernels weigh exactly the same. Just estimate how much more bulk you would have to husk of the two rows to the right to make the same amount of good dry marketable corn.



The Scales Tell the Story

The above picture shows 70 pounds of our new seed corn in ear. It also shows the same corn shelled 60 pounds per bushel, and the cobs weigh only 10 pounds. Just estimate how much difference this will make on a 50 acre field.



Good Seed Corn is Scarce

Not since 1917 has good seed corn been so hard to find. It has been several years since it has been so important to order early. Orders are coming in every mail.

We were one of the first to turn back to James L. Reid type of Reid's Yellow Dent when the corn show men were still crying out for the rough deep grain.

What we learned about type:

SMOOTH TYPE

Reid's Type.....
Good Quality.....
Weighed Well.....
Yielded Better.....
Very Few Barren Stalks.....
No Mould.....
Resists Disease.....

ROUGH TYPE

Show Type.....
Poor Quality.....
Light in Weight.....
Lower Yield.....
Barren Stalks.....
Much Mould.....
Shows Disease.....



Our Testing Pays You

Our testing pays you, yes, it does not only pay you but it pays your banker, your elevator, everybody in your community when you use our seed corn. Why? Just because we eliminate waste. One customer raised 2,435 bushels from 31½ acres, an average of over 77 bushels per acre. This same party cribbed 1,460 bushels at 70 lbs. per bushel and shelled the same out Nov. 9th, 1922, and the 1,460 bushels shelled 1,500 bushels of No. 2 corn. These are facts. No guessing.

You know the corn average for the state of Illinois is less than 40 bushels per acre. It is doubtful if corn in your neighborhood runs very far past 60 bushels per acre.

If by growing clover, alfalfa and sweet clovers and using our seed corn you can increase your yield. You know it pays.

We have enough seed corn to plant 80,000 to 100,000 acres in 1924.

With your help and ours together we can increase your yield from 37 bu. per acre down to one bushel per acre.

IF ALL THE SEED CORN WE HAVE INCREASED THE YIELD

37 bushels per acre it would equal.....	2,960,000 bushels==	\$1,924,000.00
25 bushels per acre it would equal.....	2,000,000 bushels==	\$1,300,000.00
17 bushels per acre it would equal.....	1,360,000 bushels==	\$ 884,000.00
10 bushels per acre it would equal.....	800,000 bushels==	\$ 520,000.00
5 bushels per acre it would equal.....	400,000 bushels==	\$ 261,000.00
1 bushel per acre it would equal.....	80,000 bushels==	\$ 52,000.00

We want to be fair. We are not trying to sell you gold bricks. We want you to get \$2.00 back for every one you give us for seed. We do not want to boast, but have plenty of testimonials showing an increase of 15 bushels or more per acre.

Just suppose you plant 100 acres of our seed—

If your increase is 15 bushels per acre your gross profit will be \$975.00 less the cost of the seed \$44.50.

An old customer who has bought his seed corn from us for years has asked us to reserve 20 bushels for him and he has seed already hanging in his shed. He knows how we handle our seed corn. He knows that the \$89.00 he pays us for his seed corn is a paying investment.

I have always planted good Seed Corn that has been tested and have had good luck with all of them and I like your Corn as well as any I have ever planted.

WILLARD ANDERSON,
Alexis, Illinois

I have the best corn I have ever raised and I lay it all to good seed.

O. M. GILLET,
Cameron, Ill.

Costs only 45 cents per acre to plant our Seed Corn.



Seed Corn a Business With Us

We are producing seed corn cheaper than the farmer can do it himself. Just suppose the farmer made all his own clothes, his implements, his harness, his Ford car, truck, tractor, made his own gasoline, sawed all his own lumber, made his own nails, saws, hammers, etc. How much would he farm? True you can put up your own seed corn, but does it pay you? Do you have a good place to keep it? Do you know what corn is best to plant? What yields best, and why? Can you afford to neglect your pigs, fooling with seed corn, What does it mean to keep your hog houses clean, and keep your pigs free from worms?

A field of Reid's Yellow Dent grown from our seed made a yield of 76 bushels per acre and showed only 17.1% moisture on Nov. 10th. .4% under No. 3 corn.

Seed Corn Tested to be Disease-Free

We have been making germination tests of the seed we plant from which to raise seed corn for several years. We began in a small way in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and, as its great value in producing better corn was at once apparent, we have been doing more each year.

This year we are prepared to offer a limited amount of pedigreed seed tested for freedom from the Fusarium or Root Rot Disease at \$8.50 per bushel (half bushel at \$5.00, sample ears, 40c each) in the ear, crated. Every ear we send you in this grade will have had several kernels tested from it and show a germination of 100 per cent.

Our equipment for this work is limited and we can not furnish a very large quantity of this grade, so get your order in early. We must reserve the right to book orders only to the extent that we can fill in time for planting. It takes a week or ten days to test corn in this way.

Hundreds buy their seeds early and have it shipped when they wish.



A view of part of our Reid's Yellow Dent test plot. Taken about the first of June
Notice the rows are numbered

Breeding Method

To develop our highest yielding strains, we plant parts of ears in ear-row test plots, using ears from various fields and which have been carefully tested on the germinator.

The growth and behavior of each row is watched and records kept. In the fall, the rows are husked and weighed. Then the next year, the remnants of the highest yielding rows are planted in a breeding plot. This plot has part of each row detasseled, from the high-yielding rows of which seed is selected for the small multiplying blocks in which we raise seed for our growers.

These strains are tested from three to four years before we grow our regular seed from them. If any undesirable trait shows up, the strain is at once discarded.





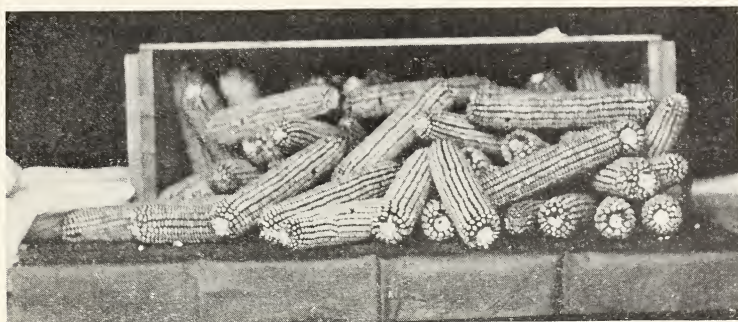
Reid's Yellow Dent

Our Reid's Yellow Dent is of medium rough to smooth type of a light lemon yellow. It is very solid but yet not too solid for stock to eat. It has a small cob and ear, will run from 86 to 90 per cent grain. Kernels are about one-half inch deep. Ears are cylindrical and well filled with kernels at both ends. They will average 18 to 20 rows, kernels set closely, in rows which pair, the two rows of a pair filling very closely. Shank is small, making it easy to husk. Fodder medium, not too coarse, but stands up well. Matures in 115 days, according to soil, location and season.

This is a very popular corn and is hard to beat. We have many flattering letters in regard to this corn. We often sell out this variety early.

We guarantee 95 to 100%. Read our guarantee in back of catalog.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST



90% of the Seed Corn orders are Reid's Yellow Dent.

We also have Ninety Day Yellow, Johnson County White, Iowa Silvermine, Gold Mine.

Orders for Seed Corn of 50 bushels or over we pay the freight.

Fifty Bushels Right at Your Door

Any little station can use 50 bushels of our seed corn. Just think it over for one minute. Do you know it will pay you and your neighbor to send your elevator manager over to buy your seed corn, clover, alfalfa, soy beans, rape, etc.

It is not any trick at all for you and your neighbors to use 50 to 200 bushels of seed corn, 100 bushels of clover, 100 of soy beans, 25 of alfalfa and soon you have a car load. We deliver car load lots at your station.

The corn raised from seed purchased of you is making from sixty to seventy bushels per acre.

J. B. REYNOLDS,
Abingdon, Ill.

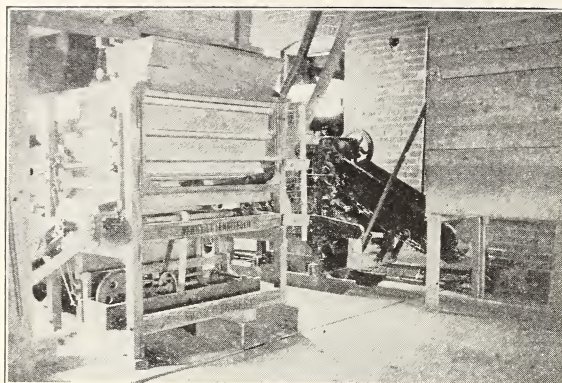
I raised 3,000 bushels of the best corn I ever raised, from seed I purchased from you.

W. E. YOUNG,
Little York, Ill.

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG



Shelled and Graded vs. Ear Seed



Our Sheller and Corn Grading Machine

Our shelled and graded seed corn and the ear seed corn are the same quality. Both are from the same fields, from the same stock, and are picked and handled in the same way until the final sorting. At the time of sorting the ear corn is placed in crates.

The seed which is to be shelled and graded, is carefully sorted and shelled, after which it is double-graded on one of the latest type Clipper Corn Graders. This grader is equipped with traveling brushes to keep the screens from clogging, has a variable air blast to blow out the light kernels and two powerful fans to remove all the dust and chaff.

Seed run through such a machine twice, is absolutely graded as good as necessary for planting purposes.

The graded corn comes to you in new bags, and is ready for your planter. It is well graded and you will have no trouble in getting an accurate stand of corn.

I know that it pays well to have pure bred seed corn. In going through my fields, I found very few barren stalks.

H. L. MARTIN,
Little York, Ill.

My neighbors all want some of my corn for seed next spring.

W. J. REYNOLDS
Blandinsville, Ill.

SEED CORN IS YOUR CHEAPEST SEED



Soy Beans

This is a valuable crop for pasture, as a concentrate or for silage. Besides it is very valuable for soil improvement.

Soy Beans are becoming more and more popular each year until now nearly every county agent recommends their use with corn for hogging down, also to plant with corn for silage. For these uses they may be sown by means of a soy bean attachment in the hill or even sometimes sown broadcast at the last cultivation, although this is not quite so sure to give results. It is the opinion of many county agents that they do not injure the corn at all. Some even claim a benefit.

Also Soy Beans may be sown alone either in rows or broadcast, then pastured, used for hay or threshed. Stock eat the hay well, when allowed to mature and threshed, or when pastured they take the place of the expensive protein feeds.

We have only standard varieties and can furnish tested seed of them. This is important, as their vitality is very easily injured.

Look out for Southern grown beans. They can be bought cheap but will not mature. Ours are all Northern grown.

Growing Soy Beans in Illinois

By J. C. HACKLEMAN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF FARM CROPS EXTENSION

The importance of the soy bean as a valuable, annual, leguminous crop is rapidly gaining recognition in Illinois, and the acreage devoted to its culture has increased remarkably during the past decade. Because of this rapidly increasing acreage, seed has become high in price; which fact has led many farmers to the mistaken notion that the soy bean is a crop to be grown chiefly for the production of its seed. As a matter of fact, however, seed production is to be considered of secondary importance when the many actual merits of this crop are taken into account.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the great increases in the soy bean acreage in Illinois. Among the more important are: (1) it is an annual legume; (2) it fits well into cornbelt rotations; (3) it makes excellent hay; (4) it is good for pasture; (5) it furnishes a good silage material; (6) it is subject to few diseases and has few insect pests; (7) it produces seed abundantly; and (8) it is rich in oil, therefore valuable to commerce.

As an Annual Legume.—Red clover, which has been largely depended upon in the corn belt as a soil-improving crop, frequently fails, due to one cause or another; and on account of this uncertainty, farmers—especially tenants—have largely eliminated the growing of clover. Some other legume crops must be found to take the place of clover. The soybean is an excellent crop to substitute in the event of clover failure.

Fits Well into Rotation.—The soybean has found great favor with corn-belt farmers because it fits so well into their rotations. The crop may be seeded just as soon as corn is planted. When grown as a cultivated crop, the first cultivations alternate with those of corn. Aside from the second, and occasionally a third cultivation, soy beans require no more attention until time to harvest. If the proper varieties are chosen, the crop will be harvested just preceding wheat-sowing time. The wheat may then be sown in the soy bean stubble without further preparation.

Makes Excellent Hay.—Soy bean hay, properly made, is equal if not superior to the hay from other leguminous crops. Its chemical composition, as well as results from feeding experiments with milch cows, indicate that soybeans compare favorably in feeding value with alfalfa. This hay, as a source of protein produced on the farm, can be made to reduce the amount of costly feeds purchased each year.

Good for Pasture.—Soy beans furnish satisfactory pasture for stock of all kinds. For hogs and sheep it has been found to be especially profitable. Soy bean pasture gives the best gains when used as a supplement to corn, but it is also valuable when used alone.

Furnishes Good Silage.—Soy beans and corn make a good silage combination. They may be grown together or mixed at the time of being put into the silo. Several experiment stations have conducted feeding trials with this mixture, especially for dairy cows, and all have found it excellent silage.

Has Few Diseases and Pests.—The crop is unusually free of plant diseases and has few insect pests. The bacterial leaf wilt, which causes the leaves to die and drop off prematurely, is the only disease of consequence thus far. The Mexican bean beetle is reported as doing some damage in Mississippi. Grasshoppers destroy the beans occasionally but are not, as a rule, a serious menace. Rabbits, especially the jack rabbit, is the worst pest at the present time.

Heavy Seed Yields.—Yields of seed depend upon the variety, soil, and seasonal conditions. The better varieties may be expected to average from twelve to eighteen bushels of seed per acre, altho yields as high as forty bushels have been recorded in Illinois. During the season of 1921, ten varieties on the South Farm at the University of Illinois averaged 31.5 bushels per acre.

Valuable Oil Crop.—As a rule the oil content of soy beans is high, averaging approximately 17.5 percent. The demand for this oil has increased remarkably during the past few years. The oil has previously come from the Orient, or has been extracted from seed imported from Manchuria, China, and Japan. The demand for a fresh pure, soy bean oil from native beans has become very active, and mills will be crushing soy beans this season. This will probably remove the fear of an overproduction of soy bean seed.

Manchus

The Manchu leads all varieties as an all purpose bean. It is one of the highest yielders of seed, grows from three to four feet tall and has an abundance of foliage. It matures in 100 to 105 days. The seed is of medium size, yellow in color with a dark Brown scar. This variety has gained importance for hogging down, and is one of the most resistant of the non-shattering varieties.

MIDWEST

The Mongol—Hollybrook—Medium Yellow which is now under the name Midwest is a trifle later than Manchu, grows a little more foliage, and a very heavy seed yielder. Preferred by many and claimed superior to Manchu on account of more rank growth. The seed is smaller than the Manchu and will seed more acreage.

ITO SAN (MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW) is the most widely-grown early-maturing bean. The plants are erect, bushy, and of medium height. This variety requires about 105 to 110 days to mature. The seed is of medium size, nearly round, and is straw yellow in color; the seed scar is pale yellow with a brown spot just at the base of the hilum. This variety



is well adapted for hogging with early corn, and is a good yielder of seed, but is too short and coarse for the best hay.

BLACK EYEBROW is a variety of medium height, stout, and rather erect. It matures in about 105 to 110 days. The seed is medium-large, slightly flattened, and has a peculiar marking being rather a brownish black in color with a brown saddle and a black seed scar. This variety is well adapted for hogging off and is also fairly good for hay and seed.

AMOUNT OF SEED—time to sow—cultivation. Seed one bushel to 15 acres when planted in the corn. $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre when sown alone.

The ground should be broken early in the spring same as for a corn crop, not allowing any weeds to start which you cannot kill with a disc or harrow. Drill in rows or solid just as soon as the corn is planted. When seeded in rows the common method of cultivation is with the common six shovel cultivator with the two outside shovels removed. When drilled solid the weeder or rotary hoe is the best tool to kill weeds.

Black Eye Cow Peas



Mr. Moir and His Men on Sand Land

This is a field of Black Eye Cow Peas which yielded from 8 to 10 bu. per acre and his record yield has been 17 bushels per acre. If you don't believe this is sand, just bring your car over and we will try driving across the field. We can accept only a few orders for these Black Eyed Cow Peas. Seed from three to five pecks per acre. Good seed very scarce this year.



Milk Cows in Sweet Clover



Build Your Soil With Very Little Expense For Fertilizer

White Blossom Sweet Clover

Perhaps no clover has gained so fast in prominence as White Blossom Sweet Clover. Three or four years ago the large seed dealers did not even quote Sweet Clover at all. These same firms told us that last spring the call for Sweet Clover was equal to Red Clover and rapidly replacing Red Clover.

There are sections in Illinois and Iowa in the corn belt where White Blossom Sweet Clover has entirely replaced Red Clover as a fertilizer and pasture.

Sweet Clover is the cheapest of all Clovers and the fellow who grows Sweet Clover will enrich his land faster and for less money than any other method. Seed one bushel to 4 to 6 acres.

A postal card to United States Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will bring you bulletins on Sweet Clover, # 169; 836; 820 and 797.



Alfalfa Helps Cut Down the Cost of Pork Production

Alfalfa grows anywhere from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Any farmer can grow Alfalfa if he is willing to lime his ground, and do as has been proven over and over again. No doubt you have seen it grow in your own neighborhood. Perhaps you have seen your neighbor pasture pigs and cut three tons of good hay per acre where at one time very little was raised.

Not one of our customers but what claim more profit per acre from their alfalfa this year than any other farm crop.



Alfalfa Pays Anywhere

At this writing the best alfalfa hay is quoted on the Kansas City market at \$31.00 per ton. It's a poor field that does not yield three tons per acre per season. We hope our customers will realize the important value of alfalfa on every farm. Seed one bushel to four acres.

J. W. Frazier, Charleston, Ill., Coles County has won champion carload at International Livestock Exposition five times and gives alfalfa as the feed which made his winning possible.



Red Clover

All the Red Clover we offer is home grown. There is a large amount of foreign seed coming into this country, but we do not care to handle it, as we have enough foul weeds, without getting more on our farms.

Some are predicting \$20.00 Red Clover. We are not prepared to pass judgment, but will handle home grown seed at the lowest price possible. Seed one bushel to 6 to 8 acres.

Alsike Clover

This plant is nearly as valuable as the medium for ordinary soils and is far superior on sour and wet soils. Of course it will not grow in water, but it will do better on wet, sour land than any other legume. It is a perennial and is therefore a much more permanent meadow and pasture plant than Medium Red Clover. It may be used alone but probably is best used with timothy either for pasture or for meadow. Stock like it as it is a little finer than Medium Red, growing from one to two feet high. It winters remarkably well.

Alsike Clover is the cheapest of all clovers this year, but does not have the fertilizing qualities of the Sweet Clover. It is the most sure of all clovers to get a stand. Alsike is excellent to use in a pasture mixture of Sweet Clover and Alsike or Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover or Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, or Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy and some Alfalfa.

To seed Alsike alone, one bushel will sow six to ten acres.

Lawn Grass

Thousands of pounds of lawn grass are used each year to seed lawns. Some use the blue grass alone, but our experience has taught us that it is best to use blue grass, red top, white clover, alsike, and a sprinkling of the very best timothy. Lawn sets quicker by using the best grade of the above properly mixed.

We mix our own lawn grass and are very careful to avoid foul weeds. There are many fine lawns throughout the country where our lawn grass has been used. Seed on a lawn 60x60 feet from 5 to 8 pounds or 3 to 5 bushels per acre.

INQUIRE REGARDING HUBAM CLOVER



Kentucky Blue Grass

This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall.

Holland Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape furnishes a very large amount of feed per acre. It can be sown alone; with oats and pastured after the oats are taken off or sown in corn at the last cultivation. If planted early in April, it is ready to pasture by the first of June.

Dwarf Essex variety is biennial and does not blossom the first year and winter kills in our climate, so there is no danger of its becoming a weed. The seed should be sown on well prepared ground, using 20 to 40 pounds of seed per acre.

We used only the best seed, purity around 99.5 per cent and germination about 95 to 97 per cent.

Timothy

This is a perennial; height, four to five feet. Too well known to need description. We handle the best home grown seed that we can get. Sow about 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is a new fodder or hay plant which promises to fill a considerable place for such purposes. It is an annual plant somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but more slender and finer stemmed; easier to cure; harder, quicker to mature and yields more hay.

It is said to grow well on even thin soil and does pretty well even in a dry season. An acre will feed two horses and a cow or the equivalent.

It stools very much and may have a hundred stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens.

Every farmer who has grown Sudan grass claims it out yields all emergency grass crops.



Where We Are Located

Media, Henderson County, is located in the Mississippi Valley, twelve (12) miles from the river, and two hundred (200) miles southwest of Chicago, right in the heart of the corn belt, on double tracks of the Santa Fe, between Chicago and Kansas City, seventeen (17) miles from Burlington, Iowa, and the same distance from Monmouth, Illinois.

HARD ROADS

Media is only just a few miles from the hard road which will run from Galesburg to Burlington, and the little four mile drive to Media is over a good road. Trucks come for miles after Seed Corn.

ORDER YOUR SEED CORN NOW

and have it shipped, or call for it
when you wish

SEE PRICE LIST.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Corn to be free as possible from foreign pollen. Seed might get mixed to a certain extent by wind or birds carrying pollen. We furnish you the seed just as this catalog tells you. Test it any way you please for 15 days and if it does not suit you in every way, return it at once and we will refund your money. We cannot, and will not, guarantee seed longer than 15 days. Will in no way be responsible for crop failures, destruction from insects, etc. We have no power to rule the weather, or cannot plant, prepare and care for your corn, so after you have had the seed in your hands fifteen days our responsibility ceases so far as we are concerned. You can read how others are pleased, and if you want more recommendations we can give them.

Graded No. 2 on Nov. 9, 1922. When shelled over run.

New Philadelphia, Illinois.
Nov. 28, 1922

I raised 2,435 bushels from $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres. We put 1,460 bushels of corn in crib at 70 pounds per bushel and shelled it on November 9th and it shelled out 1,500 bushels of corn and graded No. 2 yellow.

ELMER WILSON

ON 80 ACRES, 15 BUSHEL PER ACRE MEANS
\$780.00 CLEAR PROFIT

\$780.00 helps you keep up the church you attend.

\$780.00 helps put improvements in your home.

\$780.00 helps to pay off your mortgage.

WE WANT TO HELP OUR CUSTOMERS

WE CAN USE THE CASH WITH YOUR ORDER,
but if you are just a little short of money, send your order and pay for seed when you get it.

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.,
Media, Ill.

From _____

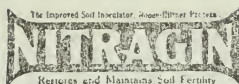


E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.

Media, Illinois, U. S. A.



Order through your seed house. Be sure to name the crop it is wanted for.



A Gold Medal was awarded "NITRAGIN" at the St. Louis World's Fair 1904 20 Years Ago.

ORIGINAL SOIL INOCULATOR A GREAT PRICE REDUCTION

to farmers growing Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Clovers and other legumes.

Sold on Bushel Basis—Not Acre Sizes

This Means Nitragin Costs Less

PRICE:

1/4 bu. size, for	15 lbs. seed,	40c.
1/2 bu. size, for	30 lbs. seed,	60c.
1 bu. size, for	60 lbs. seed,	\$1.00.
5 bu. size, for	300 lbs. seed,	\$4.75.

Garden Size for Peas, Sweet Peas and Beans, 20c.

Inoculates from one oz. package up to eight pounds seed. Insures a better quality, larger crops and faster growth.

SOLD IN TINS, NOT GLASS

It is safe and reliable. Easy to open and easy to mix with seed. Contents look like a deep rich soil. Contains more nitrogen gathering germs by millions than any jelly culture. When ordering always name the crop you want it for.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR. EXPIRATION DATE IS STAMPED ON EVERY PACKAGE.

THE NITRAGIN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.



Granular Medium

DISTRIBUTED BY

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.

MEDIA, ILL.

READ OTHER SIDE

Registered in the United
States Dec. 6th, 1898.
26 YEARS AGO.

Awarded Gold Medal
World's Fair—St. Louis 1904
20 YEARS AGO.



THE ORIGINAL SOIL INOCULATOR

Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.

BENEFITS OF INOCULATION

The principal reasons for inoculation can be stated in five short paragraphs, viz.:

First—Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.

Second—Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than the plant itself requires, the surplus remaining to the benefit of future crops.

Third—Inoculated legumes develop larger root systems than when not inoculated and therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorus in the sub-soil, bringing them up to supply the plant. When the roots and stubble decay these elements are also returned to the soil in a form available for future crops.

Fourth—Inoculated legumes, by taking their nitrogen from the air, save the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other non-leguminous plants.

Inoculated legumes contain more protein matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

Summary—Inoculation hastens maturity, increases the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

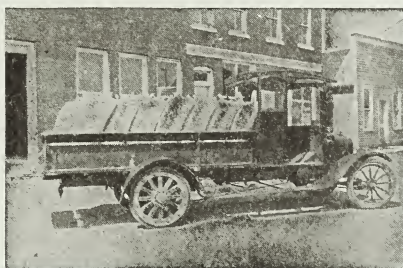
NITRAGIN is the original soil inoculator. Sold to farmers for 28 years. Experience is a big asset. Sold to the largest seed houses from coast to coast.

NITRAGIN is one of the highly endorsed products on the World's market. Farmers, Agricultural Colleges, Agricultural Journals, Soil Experts, everywhere testify to its merits.

DIRECTIONS

Thousands of farmers heartily endorse the simple and easy method of mixing NITRAGIN with the seed. All they do is to mix NITRAGIN with water and then mix it with the seed until the seed is slightly moistened. It is no trouble. The nuisance of adding sugar or other ingredients, straining through cloth, etc. is done away with when NITRAGIN is used. DIRECTIONS are plainly written on every NITRAGIN label.

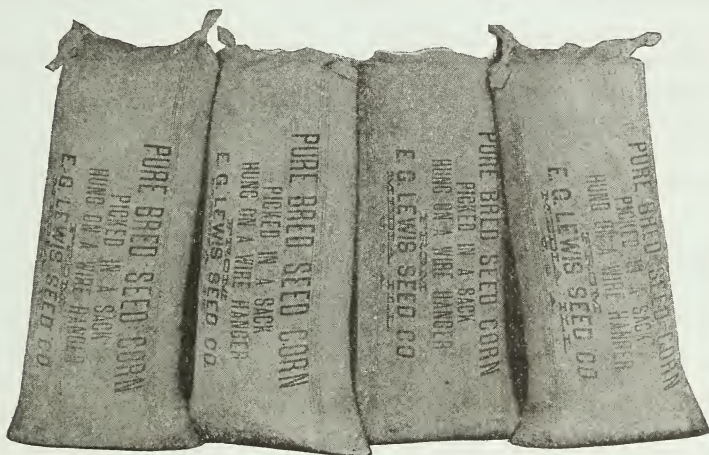
ORDER SHEET---BACK OF PAGE



Enough of our seed corn in the above truck grown from disease free seed to raise 28,000 bushels of high quality corn.

Regular Stock Graded \$3.45 per bushel.

Hung Seed Graded \$4.45 per bushel.



Enough to plant 80 acres cost only \$34.50 and Hung seed only \$44.50.



80 Acres of Reid's Yellow Dent June 22nd.

E. G. Lewis Seed Co. - - - Media, Ill.

PRICE LIST AND ORDER SHEET

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.

MEDIA, ILLINOIS

BREEDERS AND GROWERS OF

PURE BRED SEED CORN

Your Check is Good

Bags and Crates Free with Seed Corn. Bags extra with all other Seeds.

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND.....FOR \$.....

My NAME IS.....

POST OFFICE.....STATE.....

FREIGHT STATION

☐ SEND BY FREIGHT ☐ EXPRESS ☐ PARCEL POST

WHEN DO YOU WISH SEED SHIPPED?.....

REGULAR STOCK SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Ninety Day Yellow, shelled and double graded.....@.....

SACK PICKED HUNG SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Johnson County White, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Iowa Silvermine, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Ninety Day Yellow, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Gold Mine, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Bags free with Seed Corn.

In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.....@.....

.....@.....

.....@.....

Burlap Bags for Soy Beans, 25 cents each.

Bemis A. Bags, 50 cents each.

.....@.....

.....@.....

TOTAL - -

PRICE LIST

CASH WITH ORDER

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Our Corn Stands Up Better, as Well as Yields Better

DOUBLE GRADED REGULAR STOCK SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....	\$3.45
Lewis' Ninety Day Yellow, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....	3.45

SACK PICKED SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....	\$4.45
Lewis' Ninety Day Yellow double graded and shelled, per bushel.....	4.45
Gold Mine, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....	4.45
Lewis' Iowa Silvermine, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....	4.45
Lewis' Johnson County White, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....	4.45

In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

BAGS FREE WITH SEED CORN.

SOY BEANS

Manchu Recleaned	@	\$2.95	per bushel
Ito San Recleaned.....	@	2.95	per bushel
Black Eyebrow Recleaned.....	@	2.95	per bushel
Midwest-Hollybrook-Mongol Recleaned	@	2.75	per bushel
Ohio Recleaned	@	2.45	per bushel
Morse Recleaned	@	2.45	per bushel
Mixed Beans	@	1.95	per bushel

20 bushels or over ask for prices. Bags 25 cents extra.

CLOVERS

	Purity	Per Bushel
Medium Red Clover Quality Brand.....	99.5%	\$15.90
Medium Red Clover Purple Brand.....	97.3%	14.90
Alsike Clover Quality Brand.....	99.0%	12.90
Alsike Clover Purple Brand.....	96.1%	11.85
Sweet White Clover—Quality Brand.....	99.1%	9.95
Sweet White Clover—Purple Brand.....	95.3%	8.90
Rape—Holland Dwarf Essex	99.0%	.11
Alfalfa-Kansas—Nebraska Quality Brand.....	99.5%	15.90
Alfalfa-Kansas—Nebraska Purple Brand.....	95.0%	15.90
Dakota No. 12	99.0%	15.95
Alfalfa—Genuine Grim	99.5%	29.50
Alfalfa—Genuine Cossack	99.0%	29.50

TIMOTHY AND RED TOP

Timothy—Quality Brand	99.5%	4.45
Timothy—Purple Brand	98.5%	3.95

Bemis A Bags Extra at 50 cents each, except Seed Corn.

Red Top Quality Brand.....	94.0%	.30
Red Top—Purple Brand	92.3	.25
Blue Grass—Quality Brand	98.8%	.48
Blue Grass—Purple Brand	94.3	.40
White Clover—Quality Brand	98.5%	55.00
White Clover—Purple Brand	97.3%	50.00
Sudan Grass	99.1%	.14
Millet—German Millet		Ask for Prices
Buckwheat—Japanese Buckwheat		Ask for Prices
Marquist Spring Wheat		Ask for Prices
Lawn Grass	96.0%	.45

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO., Media, Illinois

PRICE LIST AND ORDER SHEET



Threshing Soy Beans On One of Our Farms

The above field of 56 acres yielded 1,456 bushels of excellent soy beans. Besides 26 bushels of beans per acre, the straw made great cow feed. Just figure a little compared with oats. A fair way to count your bean crop is three or four times the price of corn, because soy beans are so high in protein. One bushel of soys are equal to four to six bushels of oats as feed. Soy beans and corn make a balanced ration for hogs. The above field made a yield far beyond an oats crop to say nothing of the condition of the field for Wheat and other crops to follow.

Soy Beans are equal to Oil Meal as a feed.

Soy Beans may be seeded alone as a crop using one bushel of beans per acre.

Planted in the corn at the rate of one bushel to 15 acres.

Seeded broadcast, and cut for hay crop which makes a feed in a class with alfalfa.

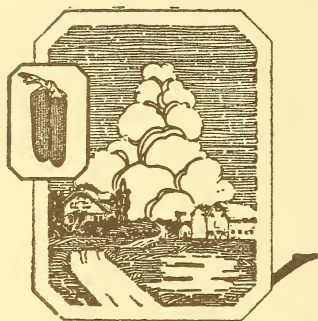
Many men are planning 40 acres this year in preference to oats. For a seed crop soys may be planted up to June 1st.

There is a growing demand for Soy Beans for commercial use each year. Oil Mills are increasing each year. The oil is used in various ways and the crushed beans are used for feed replacing Linseed Meal.

Read Growing Soy Beans in Illinois by J. C. Hackleman, Bulletin No. 255.

The choice varieties while they last at \$2.95 per bushel.

1924



E. G. LEWIS
SEED COMPANY
MEDIA ILLINOIS

**PURE
BRED
SEED
CORN**